

reduce aggregation of β -amyloid or to
disaggregate an aggregate of β -amyloid,
wherein said antibody or fragment is present in
said formulation in an amount effective to
prevent or reduce said aggregation or
disaggregate said aggregate; and

(B) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

127 (New). The pharmaceutical formulation of claim
126, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

128 (New). The pharmaceutical formulation of claim
126, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered
antibody.

129 (New). The pharmaceutical formulation of claim
126, wherein said antibody is a single chain monoclonal
antibody.

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130 (New). A method for preventing or reducing
aggregation of β -amyloid, comprising administering to a
subject in need thereof an anti- β -amyloid antibody or an
antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and
fragment are effective to prevent or reduce aggregation of β -
amyloid in said subject, thereby preventing or reducing said
aggregation.

131 (New). The method of claim 130, wherein said
antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

132 (New). The method of claim 130, wherein said
antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

133 (New). The method of claim 130, wherein said antibody is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

134 (New). A method for disaggregating an aggregate of β -amyloid, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an anti- β -amyloid antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to disaggregate said aggregate in said subject, thereby disaggregating said aggregate.

135 (New). The method of claim 134, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

136 (New). The method of claim 134, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

DLA 137 (New). The method of claim 134, wherein said antibody or fragment thereof is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

138 (New). A method for treating a subject afflicted with Alzheimer's disease, which is characterized by aggregation of β -amyloid, comprising administering to said subject an anti- β -amyloid antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to prevent or reduce aggregation of β -amyloid in said subject or to disaggregate an aggregate of β -amyloid in said subject.

139 (New). The method of claim 138, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

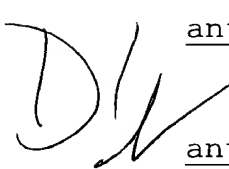
140 (New). The method of claim 138, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

141 (New). The method of claim 138, wherein said antibody or fragment thereof is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

142 (New). A method of preventing or reducing aggregation of β -amyloid in a subject, comprising causing an effective amount of an anti- β -amyloid antibody or a antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to prevent or reduce aggregation of β -amyloid in said subject, to come into contact with said β -amyloid, thereby preventing or reducing aggregation of said β -amyloid.

143 (New). The method of claim 142, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

144 (New). The method of claim 142, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

 145 (New). The method of claim 142, wherein said antibody or fragment thereof is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

146 (New). A method of disaggregating an aggregate of β -amyloid in a subject, comprising causing an effective amount of an anti- β -amyloid antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to disaggregate β -amyloid in said subject, to come into contact with said aggregate, thereby disaggregating said aggregate.

147 (New). The method of claim 146, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.